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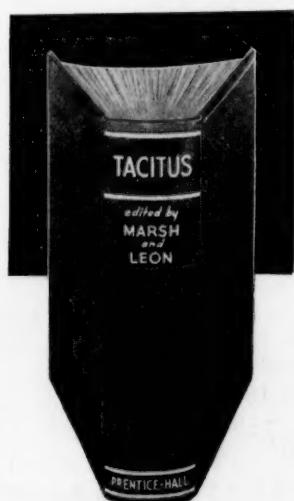
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IN THE CLASSROOM

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

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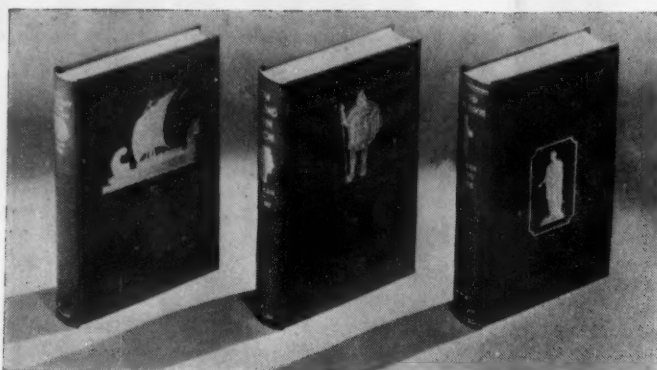
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VOL. 32, No. 3

OCTOBER 24, 1938

WHOLE No. 851

COMING ATTRACTIONS

THURSDAY-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27-29

OHIO CLASSICAL CONFERENCE

Ohio State University, Columbus

President: Principal Edwin L. Findley, East High School, Cleveland

Secretary: Professor Arthur M. Young, University of Akron.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

TENNESSEE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Speaker: Miss Dorothy Park Latta, Director of Publications and Service Bureau, American Classical League, New York University.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28—3:00 P.M.

BALTIMORE CLASSICAL CLUB

Baltimore City College

Speaker: Rev. Francis J. Donnelly, S.J., Fordham University

Subject: Education Looks Forward through the Classics.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5—10:00 A.M.

NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Casa Italiana, Columbia University.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11—10:15 A.M.

NEW JERSEY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City

Speaker: Miss Mildred Dean, Supervisor of Latin in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia

Topic: Latin: What Can We Do About It?

Discussion: Latin for the average, above-average, and below-average child

Joint luncheon of Modern Language Association and Classical Association.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26—10:00 A.M.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE

ATLANTIC STATES

Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City

President: Professor George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania.

SPEAKERS

PROFESSOR JOHN L. HELLER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

(An English-Latin Word list for Familiar Concepts)

PRESIDENT HADZSITS (Roman London)

MISS ELIZABETH F. KELLUM, BALTIMORE (Responsibilities of the Latin Teacher)

An exhibition of pupils' work will be held in the meeting room from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

REVIEWS

Die Imago Clipeata, Ein Beitrag zur Portrait- und Typengeschichte. By JOHANNES BOLTEN. Pages 131. Schöningh, Paderborn 1937 6.80M.

The medallion was a portrait type popular in both Roman and Christian art. Bolten, knowing that an exhaustive study of the pre-Christian material was already planned elsewhere, has discussed the Roman evidence only briefly (9-37). The formal development of the medallion portrait rests too heavily upon secondary sources to have much independent value. It suffers also from the author's tendency to import Christian ideas into his interpretation of Roman material, notably in his discussion of the medallion portrait borne by *putti* or winged figures. The influence of the *imago clipeata* in the development of Roman portraiture is greatly exaggerated. Evidence of haste is citing of CIL 8.993 and 14.2215 by referring (like Bernoulli) to Wilmanns and to an article that appeared in Bonner Jahrbücher in 1873

(5). Better than the coin portrait medallion of Augustus cited under an incorrect date without reference to page or plate of Mattingly, *CREBM* (=1.17.90 Pl. 3.13) are two reproductions of such portraits among the coins of Tiberius (*CREBM* 1.132.85, 90 Pl. 24.4-5).

Bolten's study of the Christian medallion portrait, his chief subject (38-111), is work of a very different sort. His command of this material, cited with gratifying completeness, is everywhere obvious. Whether one accepts all Bolten's conclusions or not, his study is a valuable contribution to the history of Christian portraiture. As he outlines the development of the Christian *imago clipeata*, its adoption into Christian art took place in the wall decoration of the basilicas of the East, perhaps first at Alexandria, in the second half of the third century. The medallion was first reserved for the portrait of Christ, which in the West began to appear in this form at the beginning of the fourth century. Used for the portrayal of saints, bishops, and Old Testament characters, the type lost its significance as the attribute of Christ. The nimbus then became part of the Christian *imago clipeata*. The weakest points in this account are the attribution, on extremely subjective grounds, of an eastern origin to the Christian medallion portrait, and the claim, advanced in the face of numerous exceptions (57, 59-61), that this portrait type was first exclusively reserved for Christ.

Several lists of particular types of Christian medallion portraits are furnished in the text. Larger painted, mosaic, and ivory examples are brought together without discussion in a catalogue (112-127). The bibliography (128-131) is good on the Christian material.

MERIWETHER STUART

HUNTER COLLEGE

Senatsreden und Volksreden bei Cicero. By DIETRICH MACK. Pages 129. Triltsch, Würzburg 1937 (Kieler Arbeiten zur klassischen Philologie herausgegeben von Erich Burck und Richard Harder, Heft 2) 3M.

In *De Oratore* 3.211 Cicero makes the statement: *Refert etiam qui audiant, senatus an populus an iudices, frequentes an pauci an singuli, et quales*. In other passages¹ he makes references of a more or less casual nature to the differences in temperament, training, organization and function between senate and *contio*, and to the different treatment required in speeches delivered before the two bodies. Nowhere, however, does he attempt a definitive exposition of the *πρεπον* theory as applied to these two types of speech. Dietrich Mack has attempted in this study to discover what differences Cicero made in his practice when he delivered speeches on the same subject to the two groups on the same occasion. The speeches chosen for the study are the two

delivered *post reditum* and the Third and Fourth Philippics.

The monograph begins with a brief survey of the nature of the senate and the *contio*, their method of procedure and their political significance. Why did Cicero publish both speeches where two had been delivered on the same theme? The answer comes in a discussion of Cicero's own references, in his rhetorical writings, to the nature of the two types of speech. It seems evident that in general the style required in the senate is that of the *genus tenue* where emphasis is laid on a clear statement of the facts, while in the *contio* the *genus grande* may be used to play upon the emotions of the less critical populace.

A careful examination of the speeches *post reditum* and the Third and Fourth Philippics includes detailed study of the development of thoughts in them. These two pairs of parallel speeches finally are subjected to a critical stylistic analysis.

The conclusions reached are not startling by any means, but are supported by evidence which has been well sifted and carefully documented. The carefulness which Cicero displays in his speeches in the senate is shown to be in interesting contrast to the abandon evident in those delivered before the *contio*. The contrast is demonstrated in the structure and style, in the use of invective, and in the whole tenor of the speeches.

W. H. JOHNS

WATERLOO COLLEGE

The Oxford Book of Greek Verse in Translation. Edited by T. F. HIGHAM and C. M. BOWRA. Pages cxii, 781. Oxford University Press, New York 1938 \$3.00

Perhaps the best way to appreciate the peculiar virtues of any poem is to attempt its translation, and the next is to see what others have made of it. Innumerable examples occur to one of translation into English which catches the tone and sense of the original in a version exact enough to seem adequate, and yet different enough in emphasis from one's own reading of the original to set it in a new and excitingly revealing light.

The Oxford Book of Greek Verse in Translation is a very welcome companion to the Oxford Book of Greek Verse. But the new book will appeal to other and perhaps more readers. Those who having little or no Greek yet love good verse will be glad to make the acquaintance of Greek poems undiscouraged by the baldness of prose translation, and without having to depend upon the versions of a single translator. For them the representative character of this anthology will be not the least of its virtues. Since it has a translation of every piece in *The Oxford Book of Greek Verse*, the selection was made without reference to the quality of available translations. It will accordingly give a fairer impression of the scope and character of Greek poetry as a whole

¹E. g. *De Oratore* 1.31; 2.153, 333, 334, 338, 339; *Brutus* 111, 186.

than any of the (singularly few) collections of translations from the Greek hitherto available.

Each of the editors made more than a hundred of the versions, and Sir William Marris almost as many. While of course not uniformly successful, they are very good. Where translations had to be made to order, it is fortunate that they could be written by men so competent. Many of the other versions are well known and have often appeared elsewhere, but a number of the best will be new to most readers. Agreement as to what are the best available translations is not to be expected, but objections to those selected for this book should be far less numerous than in the case of most anthologies. Yet it is unfortunate that Richard Garnett, who is perhaps the most successful of all the older translators of the Anthology, should be represented by a single two-line epigram. His versions of 520, 527, and 655, for instance, seem better than those which the editors have chosen.

The book is introduced by two essays; a short but excellent sketch of the Character and Development of Greek Poetry, and a long and interesting discussion of Greek Poetry in Translation. There are also a hundred pages of notes at the end which will provide the general reader with the necessary minimum of mythological and historical information, and with much useful (and occasionally out of the ordinary) bibliography.

WILLIAM WALLACE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

The Gateway to the Middle Ages. By ELEANOR SHIPLEY DUCKETT. Pages xii, 617. Macmillan, New York 1938 \$5.00

Miss Duckett's work is in many respects a welcome addition to an ever increasing list of books dealing with the literature of the early Middle Ages. It may be said in passing, however, that the immediate need is for more studies and researches treating the later periods rather than the early centuries, especially when, as is true of this book, the writer has added nothing new. This is not to say that Miss Duckett's contribution has no worth, for it often requires a composite of scholars and authors to make the continuity of literature and history pronounced enough so as to make it increasingly evident that no subsequent age can become articulate as long as its forerunner remains inarticulate.

Our author reviews her material under the following chapters: I. The Historical Scene in Italy, II. The Gothic Rule in Italy: Cassiodorus, Secretary of Theodoric the Great, III. The Gothic Rule in Italy: Jordanes and Ennodius, IV. Philosophy in the Sixth Century, V. A Picture of France, VI. Poetry in the Sixth Century, VII. A Picture of Britain, VIII. Roman Monasticism, IX. Celtic Monasticism, X. St. Benedict of Nursia, XI. Saint Gregory the Great.

In the preface Miss Duckett states that her book is

intended for the general reader. After the reviewer had threaded his way through the maze of detail—much of it irrelevant—in the very first chapter, he was convinced that the author had entirely lost sight of "the general reader." For by no stretch of the imagination can one believe that the book would primarily appeal to such a reader. It is a question whether a scholar can at all write for the general reader.

But the specialist will approve of Miss Duckett's sound scholarship and thorough knowledge of her sources. She seems to be at her best in discussing "Philosophy in the Sixth Century," the theme of chapter four, and in sketching "Poetry in the Sixth Century," the subject of chapter six. Lady Radegund and Fortunatus are treated with human sympathy and appeal.

Much of the book suffers from an accumulation of excessive detail, which is not always wisely chosen and as a result serves only to distract the reader's attention and to obscure the real issue. The reviewer often had the feeling that Miss Duckett included much because she had much among her notes.

To say that the book has faults and contains errors is merely to imply that the author is human. The style, although pleasing, lacks power and vigor. The English is not infrequently unnatural. Thus the writer sometimes gives the impression of striving for effects in the use of forced and overdrawn metaphors. Examples are the following: "a different counsel prevailed, fruit of a great despair of his situation, and a tiny hope in the urgings of his men;" "the fresh hope of the Goths slowly turned sour with dismay;" "Life was lived in the hot stir of the world's market-place, rarely relieved by some cool shadow of thought!" "It still bears its fruit wherever the sap of the branch of science rises day by day within the Tree of Life;" "the Middle Ages ended their long travail in the womb of Europe and came to Birth." Many others could be cited.

Faulty English occurs: "His proper style was Magnus Felix Ennodius;" "the things revealed to them from without of supernatural faith;" "The son's devotion presented his family house with portraits in painting of his parents;" on page 27 a relative clause is treated and punctuated as an independent sentence; plural abstractions such as "negligences and ignorances," "rejoicings," "thanksgivings," "threatenings," and "vacillatings" obtrude often; the archaic expression "recked little" is used twice.

The capitalization of numerous common nouns is an annoying and useless procedure which leads to many inconsistencies: thus, Preface (page 130); Palace (page 140); Quadrivium on page 153, but "quadrivium" in the note on page 158, then again "Quadrivium" and "Trivium" on page 166, but italicized "trivium" and "quadrivium" on page 168; "Lady Radegund" on page 255 and elsewhere, but "lady Proba" on page 374; Enemy on page 254; Treasury on page 541, and others

The punctuation is often faulty; commas are omitted on pages 532, 534 and elsewhere; exclamation points should be used on pages 228 and 251; interrogation points are sometimes placed after indirect questions, as on page 503; the phrase "And by women, too" on page 29 cannot possibly be treated as a complete thought, but must be punctuated with the previous sentence. Such slips are numerous throughout the book.

References are occasionally incomplete: so the number of the volume is omitted in note 11, page 105, and "Vol. XVI, University of Michigan Studies" should be added to note 17, page 154.

It is also extremely doubtful whether such subjective comments as "Christianity in the sixth century seems to have been so much simpler than today" on page 448, and the use of the pronouns "I" and "my", as in the note on page 490 and elsewhere, add anything to a narrative that should be strongly objective.

Miss Duckett's note on "Synodus Palmaris" on page 129 should be replaced or at least supplemented by a reference to Caesar Baronius, ad. ann. 502, notes 1 and 2, where a far more authentic interpretation of "palmaris" is suggested, namely, that it designates the place where the synod was held. This was the usual method employed, and it is not at all likely that Mommsen's explanation of "triumphant" is correct.

A book of this type, comprehending a multiplicity of detail, deserves a fuller index. Important key-words occur everywhere, and they should be completely tabulated so as to be immediately accessible to the inquiring reader.

BRUNO MEINECKE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Philipp II von Makedonien und Griechenland in den Jahren von 346 bis 338. By FRITZ R. WUEST.

Pages ix, 189. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1938 (Münchener Historische Abhandlungen. Erste Reihe, Allgemeine und Politische Geschichte, 14) M 6.

This study covers the period from 346 to 338, that important span of years from the peace of Philocrates to Chaeroneia, when not only Greek history but also world history was in the making. Special attention is given to the *koine eirene* and to chronological problems. There is a brief *Anhang* 175f.) wherein Demosthenes' *epitaphios* is pronounced genuine. Three Nachträge (177-180) deal with recent publications which were not available to the author when the main body of his work went to press. A helpful chronological table appears on pages 181-184. An index covers pages 185-189.

Wüst has undertaken a difficult task. Source material for his problem comes from the orators, historians, and inscriptions. The orators, notably Demosthenes and Aeschines, give highly prejudiced accounts. Contem-

porary historians offer little; the inscriptions, less. The writers of later antiquity perpetuated the prejudiced accounts given by their predecessors. In comparatively recent times patriotic zeal has given another twist to an already twisted story. For example, Clemenceau (Démosthène, Paris, 1926) has pictured Philip as a rude barbarian who came down from the north and destroyed the wonderful democracy which Demosthenes had wrought. Generally speaking, German scholarship has dealt more harshly with Demosthenes (cf. Drerup, *Aus einer alten Advokatenrepublik*, 1916 and *Demosthenes im Urteil des Altertums*, 1923).

Wüst attempts to bring order out of all this chaos. Of Philip he says, "Ueberhaupt gibt es m. E. keine Tat Philipps, die er als Diplomat und Feldherr ausgeführt hat, die sich nicht aus den Interessen des makedonischen Volkes und Staates rechtfertigen liesse." Also to Demosthenes and Aeschines he gives their meed of glory and honor. By giving careful and constant consideration to matters of internal and external politics in the various states and to chronological detail, Wüst keeps his feet on firm ground. He is frequently at variance with the conclusions and opinions of present day scholars; though he cannot well always be right, he does, nevertheless, usually appear to have the weight of probability on his side.

Wüst is well equipped for his task; he knows his ancient sources and has read widely in the writings of modern European and American scholars. Future publications, which he has promised in the footnotes of this study, will receive eager and respectful attention.

ALFRED P. DORJAHN

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Viergespanne in Vorderansicht, die repräsentative Darstellung der Quadriga in der griechischen und der späteren Kunst. By GERMAN HAFNER.

Pages viii, 133, 3 plates. Junker und Dünhaupt, Berlin 1938 (Neue Deutsche Forschungen, Abteilung Archäologie, Band 166)

As the title indicates, the author, a pupil of von Salis, has taken as his province the representation of the *quadriga* in front view. He sets himself to examine the origin of the archaic formula which ruled all succeeding representations of the subject and its development through the classical and Hellenistic periods into the Roman. This formula he carries back to the geometric period where it appears already fully evolved. Evidence for the earlier steps is wanting, but he concludes that the same formal problem led painting or relief and sculpture in the round more or less independently to the same solution. Neither originated from the other. The contributions of the classical and later periods lay for the most part in the loosening of the old formula to gain effects of movement and perspective.

The work is divided into three sections dealing respectively with the archaic, the classical and Hellenistic, and the Roman and later periods. In the first two the author's collection of the material is all but exhaustive and easily supersedes all previous attempts of the kind. Distinguishing painters by means of the various conventions adopted in the black-figure style to render the horses' breast-muscles is in some cases rather arbitrary. With this criterion he corrects some old attributions, adds new works to those assigned to Antimenes and his school, Beazley's Painter of Cambridge 47, and his Group E, and segregates the works of four new masters whom he calls the Painter of the New York Nikosthenes Cup, the Painter of Würzburg 195, the Painter of Vienna Calyx Krater, and the Painter of the Frankfurt Lekythos. The section on the Roman and later periods is admittedly cursory. It is none the less surprising to find in the discussion of the later conventionalized "gesprengte Schema" no mention of the similar treatment of the chariot wheels or of the probability that both were Oriental developments. Seyrig's recent work on this subject (*Syria* 18 [1937] 43-53) is not cited.

The critical reader will deplore in a work of this kind the almost total absence of pictorial documentation. It is impossible to verify the author's most interesting conclusions without recourse to a multitude of cited publications.

FRANK E. BROWN

YALE UNIVERSITY

Passaggiata campane. By AMEDEO MAIURI. Pages xv, 319, 60 plates. Hoepli, Milano 1938 L. 20 in paper.

Maiuri, the thoughtful Latin who since 1924 has guided the destinies of the Department of Antiquities of Campania and of the National Museum in Naples, wandered fascinated through the Terra di Lavoro, "seeking to retie the threads of history not only to the ruins and the monuments but also to the very appearance of things and men and the eternal aspect of nature." After these excursions he set down his observations and reflections, and some have found their way into *L'Illustrazione* and other reviews. In this modest volume he gathers up twenty-three such essays. For most his pre-text was the report of a new archaeological discovery within his province, requiring an official visit: Atella, Puteoli and Baia, Liternum, the Massicus, Minturnae, Cassino and its monastery, S. Angelo in Formis, Capua, the Caudine Forks, and finally the formal zones of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Paestum. For each he has several illustrations, most new and all unexpectedly well reproduced. The book is not an archaeological publication and not to be criticized as such; it is intended to be read, and highly worth reading for its unordinary impressions of Campania.

J. J.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Cicero und Sallust über die catilinarische Verschwörung. By JOSEPH VOGT. Pages 71. Verlag Montz Diesterweg, Frankfurt a. M. 1938

The author states in his foreword that he does not purport to fire a final volley in the critical barrage to which the Catilinarian conspiracy and particularly Sallust have latterly been subjected; but he attempts to reconstruct the political problem underlying the conspiracy and its suppression from Cicero's orations and Sallust's monograph. These documents are approached from the attitude of each to Roman politics.

The book is primarily one of a series of guides for the German teacher confronted with the new humanistic setup (for its tendency see, e.g., O. Haug, *Der altsprachliche Unterricht, ein Stück nationalsozialistischer Erziehung*, in *Die Alten Sprachen* 3 [1938] 1-10). The idea of Roman *Führertum*, its growing infirmities apparent during Cicero's consulate (*Zweiführeramt*), the sorry spectacle of its misuse by the bandit, albeit born Führer, Catiline, is skillfully developed throughout. An outdated system of government, forever hedging behind legality and the existing vicious order of things, neglecting to save agriculture and impotent of every other reform; a people morally and biologically, i.e., racially, degenerate (of which latter factor Sallust is but faintly aware!), these are aspects calculated to stir interest in the young reader of Cicero and Sallust.

Vouched for by Professor Vogt's established knowledge of Roman nature and Roman institutions, there is in this study material for profitable perusal by the foreign reader. The great wealth of recent literature on the subject receives consideration; though the author might have found it worth his while to read E. T. Salmon's interesting contribution on Catiline, Crassus, and Caesar (*AJPh* 56.302-316).

J. C. PLUMPE

JOSEPHINUM COLLEGE

Archaeology and the Bible. By GEORGE A. BARTON. Pages xxxv, 607, 6 plates, 3 maps. American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia 1937 \$3.50

The new seventh edition brings this convenient handbook abreast of the most recent discoveries. Some changes and additions have been made on the explorations in Biblical lands and the light thrown on history by their results. The selection of translations of ancient documents has been augmented by the inclusion of some of the Ras Shamra finds, the Chester Beatty Papyri, the Greek parchment fragment of Tatian's Diatessaron from Dura-Europus, and the Rylands fragment of the Gospel of John. The plates now number 138. Professor Barton has once again placed in his debt all students of antiquity by his unflagging energy in keeping this most useful manual up to date.

NAPHTALI LEWIS

IN THE CLASSROOM

In spite of the circumstances under which Latin is struggling in some schools today, I know teachers who have found a basis for grasping the difficulties and working out solutions. The first step has always been to examine carefully the reasons for the hostility expressed by school administrators. For if we are to counteract that hostility, we must do it by intelligent study and readjustment. Here is what they say against Latin study:

"The human mind does not grow by learning facts, but by experiencing something, by doing something. Language is purely factual, and memorizing facts of language does not constitute experience. It does not change the individual by making him act differently. Therefore, languages must be dropped from the curriculum."

Now language is the chief means of communication between human beings. To say that it is purely factual is to deny language its uses. Words arranged in paradigms are not conveying ideas; they are not, strictly speaking, language at all. They may be the bones of language, but everyone must admit that as they lie on the page, isolated from all the relationships that convey ideas, they are, indeed, purely factual. At this point an honest confession will be very good for the soul of the Latin teacher and will clarify our thinking amazingly.

Let us admit that twenty, fifteen, even ten years ago, we were teaching the bones of Latin and postponing their use to a distance so remote as to be very discouraging to young learners. Most of those young people never got beyond the bones; many of them never completed the skeleton. No wonder the generation of educators raised on that arid diet says that language is merely factual.

But some Latin teachers have already realized the faults of the teaching we were doing a decade ago. These teachers, when they observed that the course of study in the elementary schools had changed a great deal, undertook to reform their class management in order to make it more natural and comfortable for the pupils who were coming from the lower schools. They enthusiastically recommend to all Latin teachers reform in two directions.

Since all rebuilding must begin at the bottom, let us Latin teachers work for two definite measures in our beginning classes. First, let us expunge every grammatical term from our classroom conversation, expecting no pupil to know *noun* or *verb* or *transitive* or *subject*. Use those terms only after the underlying idea is stated and is becoming plain to the new pupils. Speak of an "action word, a verb" or say, "This is the thing that performs the action; it must be the subject." Perhaps it sounds foolish; but the children take hold of these terms when they understand them, and enjoy moving

their representative endings around as much as if they were playing a game of checkers. Indeed, while pupils are getting acquainted with the parts of speech, the first stages of a Latin class are not unlike games in which counters are moved around. So our first rule for ourselves in this line of reform becomes: *Always be sure the pupils know what you are talking about.* When using any technical term, always link it with an explanation till the children themselves begin to use the technical term as a short cut. Make the underlying idea in the story you are reading or the sentence you are writing settle the point you wish to make.

The second line of reform lies in the direction of assignments for home work. Our aim here is to give some work to be done, instead of something to be memorized. As elementary school work has evolved, memorizing has been left further and further out of the scheme of things. The result is that pupils do not even know what it means to "memorize." They cannot remember what they are memorizing, they learn it all hind part before, they cannot tell what purpose it serves. The answer is very simple. We have to use dozens of subjects, dozens of transitive verbs, dozens of ablatives, and datives, and genitives, till finally the endings and one simple use for each case are firmly driven home. The initial process is amazingly slow, but later stages are incredibly and cheerfully quicker, because then "what we are doing" is plain to every pupil.

Everything hinges on the teacher's resolution to assign something to do, ways of applying the principles we are learning and ways of using the words we are mastering.

A lesson of this type appeals to the child, for he understands what has been done in class, and wants to do it by himself.

This reform of our beginning work has had good results in increased enrollment in one city. Educators will not continue to be hostile to a subject which children elect willingly, work at cheerfully, and recommend to younger sisters and brothers as well as to the neighbors.

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ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ANCIENT AUTHORS

Aetius Amidenus. OLIVIERI, ALEXANDER. *Medicinalia magica*. Critical notes and parallel passages from similar works and exorcisms to *Medicinalia* 6.24, 25, 28. PhW 58 (1938) 620-623 (Plumpe)

Antipater Tarsensis. MARKOWSKI, HIERON. *Zu Antipater von Tarsos*. Vitruvius 9.6.2 contains testimony of importance, not included in Arnim's collection of fragments SVF III (1923) 244-258. PhW 58 (1938) 560 (Plumpe)

Plautus. LUCAS, HANS. *Das Urbild des plautinischen Rudens*. The Anasozomenoi of Diphilus is suggested as the pattern. PhW 58 (1938) 398-399 (Plumpe)

Plutarch. GEER, RUSSEL MORTIMER. *Plutarch and Appian on Tiberius Gracchus*. Refutation of Carcopino's argument that Appian's source for the life of Tiberius Gracchus was unknown to Plutarch. *Rand Studies* 105-112 (De Lacy)

Plutarch. KROLL, W. *Plutarcheum*. Textual note to Vit. Anton. 86.1. *AJPh* 59 (1938) 348-349 (De Lacy)

Pollux. BETHE, E. *Zu Pollux*. A point on punctuation at the beginning of Pollux V. *H* 72 (1937) 240 (Greene)

Pomponius Mela. KROLL, W. *Hipparcheum*. Textual note on Pomponius Mela 3.70. *AJPh* 59 (1938) 349-350 (De Lacy)

Sallust. HEURGON, J. *Le Préteur P. Decius et l'Imperium de Marius* (*Sall.*, *Iug.* lxxiii, 7). For "sed paulo . . . decreuerat" read "sed P. Decio pro praetore senatus id bellum decreuerat." The word *Decio* is derived from six MSS of s. XI—the rest is conjecture based on what is known of Decius who was propraetor under M. Aurelius Scaurus in 108 B.C. *REL* 16 (1938) 161-168 (McCracken)

Sallust. VRETSKA, K. *Der Aufbau des Bellum Catilinae*. An analysis of the work in terms of its construction as a work of art with a moral purpose. Sallust's tendency is to derive the particular event from the general principle. Here he aims to give a picture of the corruption of the youth and its consequences for the state. He alters the time sequence and causal relationship of events, telescopes and omits, not to distort the truth, but to gain in dramatic effect. The monograph is a sort of prose tragedy. *H* 72 (1937) 202-222 (Greene)

Sappho. THEANDER, CARL. *Zum neusten Sapphofund*. Brief discussion of the new fragment previously treated in *Ph* 92.117. *Ph* 92 (1938) 465-469 (Hough)

ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

BRONEER, OSCAR. *Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis* (of Athens), 1937 (illustrated). The excavations of this campaign cover an area of about 1500 sq. m. north of the Sanctuary of Eros and Aphrodite. Most of it is late fill; in only three places classical deposits were found undisturbed. The most important archaeological discoveries are already published in *Hesperia* 6.469-486 and 539-570; for the inscriptions see 7.264-310. Also of general interest are a large collection of ostraka in fifteen different hands, all but one inscribed with the name of Themistocles—evidently ballots prepared in advance but not used; and a public standard of measure containing one Attic chous. Discussion of a subterranean Mycenaean stairway is postponed until it has been fully excavated. *Hesperia* 7 (1938) 161-263 (Durham)

DUGAS, CHARLES. *A la lesché des Cnidiens*. Prominent and honorable place given Helen shows Polygnotus emphasized Cnidian (i.e. Dorian) tradition; similarly, depiction of murderous acts of Neoptolemus emphasized the justice of his death at the hands either of Apollo or of Orestes, both Doric. *Ilioupersis* of N. metopes of the Parthenon, like Attic vase-paintings, followed a different tradition. *REG* 51 (1938) 53-59 (Heller)

WALTER, OTTO. *Pausanias vor Sunion*. The opening paragraph of Pausanias' description of Sunion presents an unsolved topographical problem in placing the temple of Athena on the summit of the promontory and locat-

ing the island of Patroclus on the east coast between the promontory and Laurium. Walter suggests that the opening phrase of the second sentence "As one sails on, he comes to Laurium where once the Athenians had silver mines" should be regarded as a parenthesis describing an alternate route from Sunium while the author continued from there to Athens. After passing the promontory the island of Patroclus then appears in its proper location. *Klio* 31 (1938) 253-256 (A. C. Johnson)

HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

ALFÖLDI, A. *Der Rechtsstreit zwischen der römischen Kirche und dem Verein der Popinari*. The *Historia Augusta* is animated by a spirit of hostility to Christianity which prevailed at the time of its composition c. 380 or later in certain circles at Rome. The reference to the official *carpentum* of the city prefect in the life of Aurelian (I.1) is an anachronism and shows that the biography was written after 385. The indulgence of Alexander Severus towards the Christians in their dispute with the *popinari* is likewise an anachronism. At that time the Christians had no corporate standing and the passage is inserted to contrast the tolerance of pagan emperors with the intolerance of Gratian and his successors. The persistence of pagan sentiment is shown by the appearance of Julian on a series of medallions issued under Valentinian III. *Klio* 31 (1938) 249-253 (A. C. Johnson)

ALTHEIM, FRANZ. *Runen als Schildzeichen*. A shield on the arch of Constantine bears the insignia of two goat herds rising from a common neck. Alföldi interprets this as the insignia of the Cornuti or Petulantes, Gallic troops participating in the battle of the Milvian Bridge. However the Cornuti are German troops and their first appearance in history cannot be dated before 357. In the *Notitia Dignitatum* their shield has the representation of the oxhorn, and another symbol. This and other symbols on the shields of German troops are identified with the primitive form of the runes; the Cornuti having the *-ing* rune, and the Arcarii the *-j* rune. The *-ing* rune may designate tribes of the Ingvacones. Possibly the Angles are closely related to this tribe since this rune is also found on the Thames blade. *Klio* 31 (1938) 51-59 (A. C. Johnson)

BERVE, HELMUT. *Die Verschmelzungspolitik Alexanders des Grossen*. In Alexander's treatment of Lydia, Cappadocia or Phoenicia there is no evidence of a policy of amalgamating Macedonian with native cultures. Nor is the cult of Apis in Egypt anything more than natural in a successor of the Pharaohs who wished to secure the favor of the powerful Egyptian priestly caste. The consultation of the oracle of Ammon in the Libyan oasis was motivated by the desire to learn from an authoritative source his kinship with Zeus and had nothing to do with the cultural fusion of Egypt and Macedonia. Nor can any such idea be derived from the founding of Alexandria or his provisional arrangements for the government of Egypt.

After the conquest of Persia the fusion of the Iranians and Macedonians is exemplified by his marriage with Roxane, and the union of his troops with Iranian wives. The Macedonians and the Iranian element of the old Persian Empire were to be fused in a common stock as a ruling aristocracy, from which the lower classes and subject races were excluded. This is indicated by his appointment of Persians to satrapies instead of retaining native princes, and by his introduc-

tion of Persians into his army and guards. Diodorus says that Alexander also planned to transfer Asiatics to Europe and Europeans to Asia. Here his purpose was the fusion of the subject Greeks and Asiatics in a lower caste beneath the ruling class of Iranian-Macedonians.

Klio 31 (1938) 135-168 (A. C. Johnson)

CAVAIGNAC, E. *La date de l'archontat d'Eukleidas à Delphes*. Given certain synchronisms between Roman and Delphic calendars for this archonship, one can calculate several possible years, only one of which (121-0) fits the historical date of Daux (*Delphes au II^e et au I^{er} siècle*).

REG 51 (1938) 282-288 (Heller)

GRENET, LOUIS. *Sur les actions commerciales en droit athénien*. I. *Dikai emporikai* were made *emmenoi* between 355 and 342, at a time when this privilege was rare. At the same time, *d. emp.* first became a category with definite procedure. In taking these novel steps towards international law, Athens wished to encourage strangers engaged in commerce by offering protection in her courts in compensation for the old principle stipulating Athens as the home port. II. Written records (*syngraphai*) were recognized under the new law; they had become usual in commercial practice not long before, and hereafter must have exercised considerable influence on the legal conception of contract.

REG 51 (1938) 1-44 (Heller)

HAMMOND, N. G. L. *The two battles of Chaeronea (338 B.C. and 86 B.C.)* A study of the topography of Chaeronea. The acropolis should be located on the hill Petrachos instead of near the village of Karaina as Kromayer does. H. further identifies the Morios and Molos, ancient streams on whose proper identification the strategy of the battles depends. Basing his arguments on the revised identifications, the strategy of Philip and Sulla is described in detail. Maps accompanying the article make clear the general plan of campaign. In a supplementary note on the Lion of Chaeronea, Hammond contends that it was erected to commemorate the fallen Macedonians rather than Athenians or Thebans.

Klio 31 (1938) 186-218 (A. C. Johnson)

HESELMAYER, ELLIS. *Tacitus und die Zehntlands-theorie*. The agri decumates of Tacitus, Germania 29, have nothing to do with the tithe. *Decumas* cannot be derived from *decimus*, or *decumanus*. The word is probably of Gallic origin with an ethnic meaning, the purport of which is now lost.

Klio 31 (1938) 92-103 (A. C. Johnson)

HEUBERGER, RICHARD. *Die Gaesaten*. *Gaesatae* is derived from *gaesum*, a form of spear used by certain Gallic tribes. The word does not designate a special tribe, but is applied to mercenaries of Gallic origin who joined various invasions of Italy in the third century before Christ. They probably came from Transalpine tribes and they have no connection with the *Raeti Gaesati*. It is futile to regard the *Gaesati* as Alpine Germans or as ancestors of the Swiss people.

Klio 31 (1938) 60-80 (A. C. Johnson)

INSTINSKY, H. U. *Septimius Severus und der Ausbau des rätischen Strassennetzes*. The forty mile-stones found in Rhaetia date from the reign of Septimius Severus and his successors. Some of the stones combine a record of Septimius dated 195 with that of Caracalla from the year 215. Others are dated in 201. The records of 195 dated in the third tribunician power (195) also record the title *Britannicus* (210) and *Parthicus* (198). Mile-stones of Noricum dated in 201 bear the names of Septimius and Caracalla but have

no mention of Geta. Evidently these stones were replaced after the death of Geta or after 212. Similarly a stone from Pannonia (CIL III 5735) represents a renewal after 214 of an inscription dated in 200. The road building of Septimius in Rhaetia is coincident with the development of municipal organization in this province and followed the establishment of the Third Legion in this district. Septimius began the road system in preparation for the conflict with Albinus (195) and after interruption it was taken in hand again in 201. Caracalla finished the Rhaetian system after 214.

Klio 31 (1938) 33-50 (A. C. Johnson)

KAHRSTEDT, ULRICH. *Die Nomotheten und die Legislative in Athen*. The *nomothetae* at Athens were not created until the overthrow of the Thirty and they were established as a board of 500 to codify the laws. In the fifth century laws were proposed to the assembly of the people by individuals or by commissions appointed for the purpose. The *nomothetae* of Thucydides 8.97 were a commission of this kind. The code prepared in 403 is that cited by Demosthenes and Isaeus. The *graphe paranomon* was not instituted before 403. After this time official records were kept in the Metroon. Prior to that time they were either recorded on wood or stone or not preserved at all.

Klio 31 (1938) 1-32 (A. C. Johnson)

KOLBE, W. *Diodors Wert für die Geschichte der Pentekontactie*. In his annalistic plan of arrangement Diodorus seldom assigns more than one important event to a given year. Sometimes he recounts under one year events that actually extended over several years. A comparison of his dates with such reliable sources as lists of fallen soldiers and tribute lists further confirms his complete unreliability in the matter of chronology and in his general interpretation of events. Kolbe makes an attempt, consulting and comparing literary and epigraphical sources, to date and interpret some of the most important events of the 460's and 450's.

H 72 (1937) 241-269 (Greene)

KORNEMANN, ERNST. *Zum Augustusjahr*. 1. *Octavianus Romulus* 2. *Der Prinzeps als Hegemon im Osten*. The 'Romulus epoch' of Octavian is his period of absolutism from Actium until his abdication in 27 B.C. when his power rested not on formal decree of senate or people but on 'general consent.' In this period he undertook the moral and social reforms of the people, built his home on the Palatine and the Mausoleum—the latter a 'Romulus Grave', on which the inscription was designed to record the old Roman virtues, *iustitia*, *clementia*, *pietas*—the original form of the *Res Gestae*. The Romulus-Imperator idea persisted in the Eastern provinces where the title *Hegemon* continued in normal use until the end of the Julio-Claudian line when it fell into disuse as an imperial title and was replaced by *autokrator*. The provincial governors were now known by the former title. In the West Augustus as *pater patriae* continued the ideology of Romulus who was the first to bear the title.

Klio 31 (1938) 81-91 (A. C. Johnson)

MILTNER, FRANZ. *Des Themistokles Strategie*. In the Persian War the majority of Greeks believed that the issue would be decided on land; Themistocles alone believed in the function of the new naval forces which he had gathered. The expedition to Thessaly was inspired by the former party. The Greeks were to hold Tempe while the fleet was to play a subordinate role in preventing the Persians from turning their position. This line of defense was abandoned when the Greeks found that there were other passes across the Thessalian mount-

ains. The Spartans were unwilling to go beyond the Isthmus of Corinth because of the danger of a Helot uprising and the uncertain attitude of Argos. However they fell in with Themistocles' plan to make a stand at Thermopylae with a small force protected by the fleet at Artemisium. A detachment of 53 ships was stationed at the Euripus to prevent the Persian fleet from turning the rear by sailing around Euboea. The Persian contingent of 200 ships, sent to turn the Greek position, was lost. They then tried a frontal attack on Artemisium and failed. The position at Thermopylae was finally turned by land, but the general strategy of Themistocles was vindicated.

When Thermopylae was abandoned, the Spartans wished to defend the Isthmus, still believing that the issue must be settled on land. Only with great difficulty did Themistocles succeed in bringing his allies over to the plan of Salamis. His plan was revolutionary in military history in that the fleet would decide the issue. Nor were the Spartans convinced even after Salamis of the value of the naval arm for they refused to follow the advice of Themistocles to press on to the Hellespont and destroy the Persian bridge across the straits.

Klio 31 (1938) 219-243 (A. C. Johnson)

VON PETROVITS, H. *Die Chronologie der Regierung Macrins*. Macrinus hailed as emperor April 11, 217. Marched against the Parthians and fought two engagements near Nisibis. In the following autumn and winter of 217/8 truce prevailed and a treaty of peace was signed in spring 218. Since the invasion of Syria by Parthians probably fell in summer 217, Diadumenianus was probably not named as Caesar by army before autumn when the invaders had retired. The Trib. pot. I of Macrinus probably extended to Dec. 9, 217; Trib. pot. II from December 10, 217 to June 8, 218, when his forces were overthrown by Heliogabalus. The chronology of Dio for the events detailing the movements of Macrinus prior to his overthrow is accurate.

Klio 31 (1938) 103-107 (A. C. Johnson)

SOLARI, A. *Il Monumento Politico di Augusto*. Studies through citation from the *Res Gestae* the political program of Augustus for the rehabilitation of the state. Illustrations from history and art show how it was carried out and how one move led to another in the establishment of the empire.

Ph 92 (1938) 429-443 (Hough)

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IV. TEA, EVA. *Tutta l'arte. Tavole riassuntive di storia dell'arte, I. Arte classica*. Pages 96. Milano 1938

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